

LITERATURE CITED

- ARROW, G. J. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1909: 341.
 ———. Coleop. Catalogus, pars 156: 89. 1937.
 ———. Trans. Ent. Soc. London (A) 86: 38. 1937.
 BATES, H. W. *Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera* 2(2): 338. 1889.
 BEAUVOIS, A. M. J. PALISOT DE. *Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amerique*: 41. 1807.
 BLACKWELDER, R. E. U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 185, part 2: 257–258. 1944.
 BRUCH, CARLOS. Rev. Mus. La Plata 4(2): 73. 1910.
 BURMEISTER, H. *Handbuch der Entomologie* 5: 148. 1847.
 CARTWRIGHT, O. L. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 37(1): 36. 1944.
 CASEY, T. L. *Memoirs on the Coleoptera* 6: 178. 1915; 11: 334. 1924.
 CAZIER, M. A. Bull. Southern California Acad. Sci. 38(3): 170. 1939.
 CHEVOLAT, L. A. A. In Guerin, Mag. Zool., *Coleoptères du Mexique*, 13: 33. 1842.
 DEGEER, CARL. *Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire des insectes* 4: 322. 1774.
 DUGÈS, EUGÈNE. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique 31: 137. 1887.
 HALDEMAN, S. S. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1: 304. 1843.
 HAMILTON, J. Can. Ent. 18: 112. 1886.
 HORN, G. H. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 2: 78. 1870; 10: 122. 1882.
 JOHNSON, R. Connecticut Agr. Exp. Stat. Bull. 461: 79–86. 1942.
 KIRBY, W. Trans. Linn. Soc. London 14: 566–568. 1825.
 KOLBE, T. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique 54: 334. 1910.
 LACORDAIRE, J. T. *Genera des coléoptères* 3: 456. 1856.
 LATREILLE, P. A. *Genera crustaceorum et insectorum* 2: 103. 1807.
 LÉCONTE, J. L. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia (2), 1: 88. 1848.
 ———. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6: 80. 1854; 8: 21. 1856; 13: 336. 1861.
 LÉCONTE, J. L., and HORN, G. *Classification of the Coleoptera of North America* 259. 1883.
 LINNÆUS, C. Amoen. Academy 6: 391. 1763.
 ———. *Systema naturae* (ed. 12) 1(2): 549. 1767.
 MANEE, A. H. Ent. News 26: 266. 1915.
 MELSHEIMER, F. E. V. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 2: 138. 1856.
 OLIVIER, A. G. *Entomologie ou histoire naturelle des insectes* 1 (pars 5): 43. 1789.
 RITCHER, P. O. Kentucky Agr. Exp. Stat. Bull. No. 467: 43. 1944.
 SAY, THOMAS. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 3: 209. 1823.
 SAYLOR, L. W. Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 35(12): 378–386. 1945; 36(1): 16–22. 1946; 36(2): 41–46. 1946.
 SIMS, ROBERT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 334. 1934.
 STERNBERG, R. Stett. Ent. Zeitung 71: 26. 1910 (1909).

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Note on the races of the black-throated sunbird, Aethopyga saturata (Hodgson)*.¹ J. DELACOUR, American Museum of Natural History. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

While I was in Europe in the summer of 1947, I made a complete examination of the specimens of *Aethopyga saturata* preserved in the Museums of Paris and London at the instance of H. G. Deignan, who has recently revised the races of the species, using the material available in the United States. I found that the races stand as he has indicated in his recent paper (This JOURNAL 38: 21–23. 1948) with one addition. Also new indications are supplied by the specimens in the Paris and London collections, many of which have been collected by me in Indochina. The metallic blue, or dull black, coloration of the middle of the throat of the males is an important characteristic, but it is not quite stable, and specimens varying

in that way may be found apparently in several populations. I have listed the following ratios of metallic and dull throats in two subspecies from the specimens deposited in Paris and London.

Subspecies and locality	Metallic throat	Dull throat
<i>sanguinipectus</i> :		
Karenni	3	1
	(including type)	
Tenasserim	9	0
<i>petersi</i> :		
Southern Shan States	0	14
Haut Laos	2	9
Tongking	2	6

Even in specimens with a completely metallic blue throat the center is always somewhat duller than the sides, so that in some cases it is a question of degree and there is a gradation between the two ex-

¹ Received January 30, 1948.

tremes. Also there is a good deal of variation in the intensity and extent of the yellow of the underparts among specimens from Tongking and Haut Laos. Two males from Dakto, Central Annam, are similar to specimens from the Boloven Plateau and should be referred to *ochra*.

Mr. Deignan was unable to examine material from Bokor, southwestern Cambodia. This population is isolated on the Chaînes des Eléphants et des Cardamomes and has special characteristics. I propose to call it:

***Aethopyga saturata cambodiana*, n. subsp.**

Type.—Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 1578, adult male, collected at Bokor, Cambodia, on December 12, 1927, by J. Delacour (original number 793).

Diagnosis.—Nearest to *ochra* Deignan (Bas Laos and Central Annam), differing in having the middle of throat usually metallic blue, not dull black, the mantle of a darker maroon red color and the abdomen grayer. Resembles *sanguinipectus* Walden (South Burma), but darker red on the mantle. In its dark mantle and metallic throat it approaches *johnsi* Robinson and Kloss (South Annam), which, however, is very distinct from all other races in the almost plain red color of the breast. Iris dark brown; bill black; legs blackish brown. Female similar to *petersi*, very yellow underneath.

Range.—The mountains of southwestern Cambodia and probably the border of Siam.

Specimens examined.—8 males, 3 females.

Remarks.—One of the males (Paris) has the center of throat dull black.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Some races of the babbling thrush, Malacocincla abbotti Blyth*.¹
H. G. DEIGNAN, U. S. National Museum.

Despite the fact that this common babbler is generally admitted to show normal subspecific variation in the Malaysian Sub-region, ornithological writers have consistently held that the nominate race ranges, without the least geographical change, from the eastern Himalayan foothills to Malaya and Indochine. Inasmuch as the rich material before me shows undeniable subspeciation, it must be supposed that lack of specimens from Arakan, the type locality of the species, has inhibited its proper study in the past.

It may be said at once that I have not myself seen a single topotype of *Malacocincla abbotti* and that all remarks to follow are based upon the premise that specimens from southwestern Siam and northern Tenasserim represent the Arakanese form—an assumption supported by careful comparison of these birds with the original description of Blyth (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14, pt. 2: 601. Aug. 1845).

In my diagnoses of new subspecies, only fresh-plumaged adult examples have been employed, and "foxing" has been taken into account by comparison of birds of approximately the same date of collection. After these precautions, I still find it necessary

to name three races from Siam alone. Their descriptions follow.

1. ***Malacocincla abbotti rufescentior*, n. subsp.**

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 330572, adult female, collected at Ban Tha Lo, southwest of Surat Thani or Ban Don (ca. lat. 9°05' N., long. 99°15' E.), peninsular Siam, on September 20, 1931, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 4982).

Diagnosis.—Separable in series from *M. a. abbotti* (as exemplified by birds from southwestern Siam and northern Tenasserim) by having the upperparts slightly more rufescent, and especially by having the underparts (except the white throat and abdomen) more strongly washed with a much brighter ferruginous.

Range.—Peninsular Siam (except Pattani Province) and southern Tenasserim.

Remarks.—*M. a. rufescentior* is distinguishable from *olivacea* of Pattani Province and Malaya by the same characters as separate it from *abbotti*. The material before me does not show any very obvious difference between *abbotti* and *olivacea*, although the latter seems to have the upperparts the least bit darker in tone; larger series would probably show this better.

Twenty-four winter-taken adults of *rufescentior* have been examined.

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received January 16, 1948.